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No. 1654

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

SWAZILAND, 1932

*(For Report for 1930 see No. 1553 (price 9d.) and for
Report for 1931 see No. 1594 (price 2s. 6d.).)*

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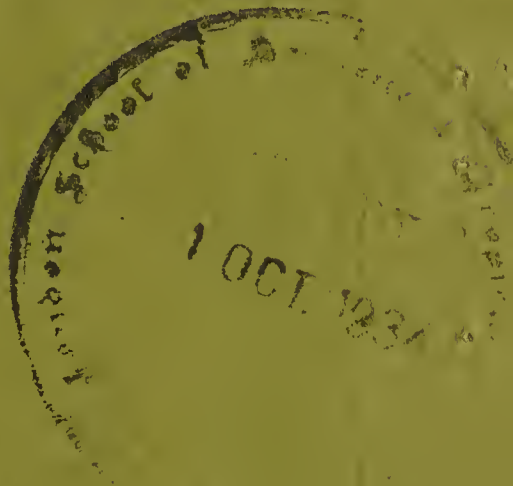
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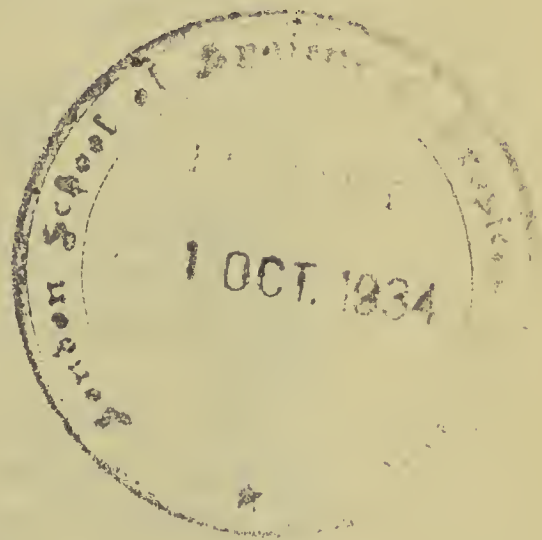
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CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	4
III. POPULATION	5
IV. HEALTH	6
V. HOUSING	13
VI. PRODUCTION	16
VII. COMMERCE	23
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	23
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	26
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	30
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	33
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	34
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	35
XIV. LEGISLATION	40
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE* AND TAXATION	41
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	46
APPENDIX	47

I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1933, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1932.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet rising on the Ubombo mountains to 1,500 feet.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet)—55·47 inches over 26 years.

Bremersdorp (2,175 feet)—35·82 inches over 26 years.

The mean summer and winter temperatures were 70·0° Fahr. and 52·0° Fahr. respectively at Mbabane, and 76·5° Fahr. and 62·0° Fahr. respectively at Bremersdorp.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries

of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and one south of the Great Usutu River.

The fifth Council was elected in 1932, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each School Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such Board. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district; also on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	...	...	...	...	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu)	...	...	...	...	451
Total	...	...	...	...	112,951

The population is estimated now to be :—

					<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	...	1,350	1,375	2,725
Natives (Bantu)	...	...	...	...	58,330	63,340	121,670
Coloured (other than Bantu)	...	...	...	...	380	300	680
Indians	...	...	...	...	10	—	10
Totals	...	...	...	...	60,070	65,015	125,085

About 83 per cent of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European-owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births, marriages, and deaths of the Bantu population.

Amongst the European population there were :—

(a) Births		57 or 20·92 per 1,000
(b) Marriages		19 or 6·97 per 1,000
(c) Deaths		27 or 9·91 per 1,000
(d) Infantile Mortality		
(Deaths under one year)		10 or 3·67 per 1,000
(e) European Emigrants		81 or 29·72 per 1,000 of European population.
(f) European Immigrants		121 or 44·40 per 1,000 of European population.

IV.—HEALTH.

Administration.

The European medical staff consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, one Government Medical Officer, two doctors (subsidized), three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, four female nurses, two female nurses (subsidized).

The native staff consisted of seven male nurses, six female nurses, three male orderlies, two laundresses, and one cook.

Financial.

The revenue earned by the Medical Department was £173 13s. 5d. The expenditure was £11,973.

Public Health.

The total morbidity and mortality were increased enormously by the unprecedented outbreak of malaria in the southern half of the country, and by an epidemic of whooping-cough amongst the children everywhere. Otherwise the health of the territory was good.

General Diseases.—The usual rheumatic complaints and less severe respiratory troubles such as severe colds, mild influenza, and acute and chronic bronchitis were prevalent especially in the higher parts of the country. Asthma and epilepsy continued to be very common everywhere. There was about the average amount of scurvy. This disease is most prevalent towards the end of the winter and though there is practically no mortality from it it must undermine the general health to some extent. There is always some ordinary anaemia, the result of an ill-balanced and insufficient diet, but no cases of pernicious anaemia have been observed. The Principal Medical Officer reports that during the year he found, for the first time in his experience, a case of diabetes in a native. The patient was a well-to-do man whose scale of living was far above that of the average native. This disease is fairly common amongst Europeans.

A few cases of carcinoma were observed, all in the advanced and hopeless stage, but in proportion to numbers this disease is extraordinarily rare in natives as compared with Europeans. The same applies to cholelithiasis, nephritis, peptic ulcers, and appendicitis, though the latter seems to be on the increase.

Gastro-intestinal diseases in infants and young children are unfortunately very common. They are increased by the pernicious habit of feeding infants from their birth on thin maize porridge even when the mother has sufficient natural food.

Communicable Diseases.—Mosquito- or insect-borne.—The only one is malaria and the year was notable for an outbreak of this disease in the southern part of the territory the extent and severity of which were beyond anything experienced hitherto within the memory of the old inhabitants. The dry summer followed by hot weather and fairly heavy rains in the autumn and early part of the winter gave rise to conditions eminently suitable for the development of *Anopheles Costalis* with the result that from February to the middle of June malaria was very bad in the endemic and epidemic areas and spread to parts such as Mahamba where it had been hitherto unknown. The inhabitants of these areas had not acquired the slightest degree of immunity, they suffered very severely indeed and the mortality-rate was high.

The Assistant Commissioner and the Medical Officer at Hlatikulu made tours of the affected areas giving advice to the Chiefs and people and leaving large quantities of quinine with the Chiefs and at police posts, mission stations, and other suitable distributing centres. The Mahamba Mission Hospital was flooded with patients suffering from malaria and the Administration came to their assistance with tents and blankets; it also furnished an unlimited supply of quinine and finally gave the hospital a grant of five shillings for each malarial patient. The outbreak was not nearly so bad in the central part of the country though it was certainly worse than usual there, while in the northern part the incidence of the disease was probably below the average.

In addition to the work done by the Mahamba Hospital all the missionary societies in the affected parts did hard and much-appreciated work. In the schools belonging to the Scandinavian Alliance Mission the senior boy pupils were given elementary instruction in the treatment of malaria and in couples these youths were then sent to the surrounding kraals to help the sick and to distribute quinine.

Infectious Diseases.—Fortunately enteric was much less common than last year. It has periods of quiescence all over South Africa and this may be the beginning of one of these periods in Swaziland, but undoubtedly the lessening of the incidence was due to some extent to the amount of inoculation done by the Bremersdorp and Mahamba Mission Hospitals. The disease is rare in the higher parts of the country and though there was a small outbreak in the

Mbabane district, prompt inoculation of the inmates of the affected and neighbouring kraals soon put an end to it. There was no outbreak of bacillary dysentery. Hospital statistics would seem to indicate that amoebic dysentery was on the increase but the increased facilities for treatment and the increased confidence of the natives in the efficacy of hospital treatment have resulted in cases coming to light which would never have been seen some years ago.

All the hospitals comment on the number of cases of tuberculosis they see and very often can do nothing for. The most serious factors in the causation of this disease are housing and diet. The Principal Medical Officer is of opinion that a native's beehive hut, which is water-tight and has a floor impervious to moisture, is a much healthier place than the little wattle-and-daub one-or-two-roomed house he often builds now in imitation of the houses of Europeans. The latter has a mud floor, no windows, no ventilation, and is dark, damp, and usually hopelessly overcrowded.

The diet is an ill-balanced one, it contains too little proteid and is deficient in vitamins and is too monotonous. That diet has an influence on tuberculosis is borne out by the rapid recovery of early cases of joint and gland tuberculosis under good feeding at a hospital.

Leprosy is not on the increase.

There was an epidemic of whooping-cough throughout the whole year. Lung complications caused considerable mortality amongst native infants and young children in the higher and colder parts of the country. Towards the end of the year chicken-pox began to appear. It assumed a very mild form and no fatality from the disease was reported.

Helminthic Diseases.—Taeniasis and ascariasis are very common indeed.

The position as regards schistosomiasis haematobium remains much the same, more and more cases come for treatment but it is impossible to prevent the natives, especially the children, from bathing in infected streams during the summer.

Sandworm infection occurs occasionally in the hotter and sandier parts of the territory.

There is no ankylostomiasis or guinea worm and trichinosis has never been observed.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Mosquito- and insect-borne diseases.—The only insect-borne disease in the territory is malaria, and as already mentioned the outbreak in the south was one of the worst on record and was dealt with in the manner described. It is unlikely that an epidemic on that scale will occur again for a long time but as there is a certain amount of malaria every year consideration must be given to some means of dealing with it.

Methods of dealing with the mosquito larvae are out of the question except in a very few small suitable localities. Effective anti-larval measures mean the spraying of all streams and all collections of standing rain-water, however small, in the areas liable to infection, that is over at least half the country, and the cost of apparatus and spraying material and of the work itself and its proper supervision make these measures impracticable.

It is proposed, however, to adopt them in certain suitable localities such as the Bremersdorp township and the Swazi National School grounds.

In addition it is proposed to give school children elementary instruction concerning malaria and the life history and habits of the mosquitoes that carry the infection; also an attempt will be made to get the natives in certain malarial areas to take prophylactic quinine; these areas are close to the residence of the Paramount Chief; the scheme meets with his approval and he promises to give it his active encouragement.

Epidemic Diseases.—No case of smallpox occurred during the year; it is hoped to get some vaccination done next year.

As far as enteric is concerned one perennial focus should be practically exterminated when Bremersdorp gets its filtered water-supply. In other areas only persistent inoculation, to which fortunately the natives take very kindly, will control the disease.

Helminthic Diseases.—The only place in which it can be hoped to make improvement is Bremersdorp where the provision of pure drinking and bathing water should lead to a large reduction in the amount of schistosomiasis in this area which is one of the most heavily infested in the whole territory.

General Measures of Sanitation.

In a territory like Swaziland where the largest town contains a population of not more than 250 Europeans and where the natives very wisely live in kraals spread all over the country, well isolated from each other and containing an average of about a dozen people per kraal, organized methods of dealing with such matters as sewage disposal, scavenging, refuse disposal, etc., on a large scale and according to modern scientific methods are practically non-existent.

In the towns the system adopted is the bucket one. The Medical Officer at Hlatikulu reports that the sanitary arrangements at Hlatikulu have been much improved by the universal adoption of pail closets and the provision of a cart for the removal of night soil to a suitable area. He also reports that the adoption of the pail closet system at Goedgegun has led to considerable improvement but that a night soil cart is an urgent necessity. Europeans outside the townships as a rule adopt the pit system but usually they are neither sufficiently deep nor well enough covered in.

Water Supplies.

The Mbabane water-supply is unsatisfactory. There is a furrow four miles long open to infection along its whole length ; this flows into a dam which lies above the greater part of the township and a pipe leads the unfiltered water from this to most of the stands in the town.

A charge of 5s. per month is made to lot owners to whose property water is delivered by pipe-line, and 4s. per month to those who receive their water in an open furrow. The service is primitive and the supply, according to medical authorities, bacteriologically impure.

Approval of the scheme to provide Bremersdorp with a supply of pure water should be followed by a marked diminution in the amount of enteric, schistosomiasis, dysentery, and other water-borne diseases which have been prevalent there for many years.

The Medical Officer at Hlatikulu reports that the water-supply there is entirely inadequate and the hours of use have to be restricted, but the quality is good. He also states that the Goedgegun supply is inadequate but from a bacteriological standpoint it is good.

School Hygiene.

Any complete and satisfactory system of medical inspection of school children is out of the question as the present staff is inadequate.

The teaching of elementary hygiene is being made an essential part of the curriculum in all schools, and special attention is being devoted to instruction on the subject of malaria and its relation to the mosquito and also on the life history and habits of the mosquitoes responsible for the disease.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There is no special organization for dealing with this, but there are a few very gratifying tendencies to be noticed in the attitude of the native women.

One is that native women are gradually beginning to come into hospital voluntarily for their confinement ; until recently such a thing was unheard of. Another is the fact that still larger numbers come to be examined during the later months of pregnancy to find out whether everything is progressing normally and satisfactorily. Yet another is the way pregnant women who have suffered from syphilis come to be treated during pregnancy and bring their children afterwards for examination and treatment, if that is necessary. Fortunately, most native women breast-feed their children, but they have a deplorable habit of supplementing it from the beginning with maize porridge even though the natural food is ample. Where artificial feeding is necessary cows' milk is usually used and it is surprising to find how often a genuine effort is made to keep the bottle clean.

Hospital Dispensaries and Venereal Clinics.

The new hospital at Mbabane has been open for over a year and has been full all the time. It requires further additions before it can become a thoroughly satisfactory institution.

The Hlatikulu Hospital is handicapped very much by lack of sufficient accommodation. The increasing volume of work done there is indicated by the great increase in the number of out-patients, and if the accommodation were available there would be a considerable increase in the number of in-patients.

The work done by the Mankaiana Dispensary was practically double that of the previous year.

Excellent work has been done by the Church of the Nazarene Mission at Bremersdorp with its dispensaries at Stegi and Pigg's Peak, and by the Wesleyan Mission Hospital at Mahamba with its dispensary at Hluti. Both are to be complimented on the high standard of the work performed, and the character and professional attainments of the members of their staff.

The Venereal Clinics continue to do excellent work.

The clinic opened during last year at Goedgegun in the southern district is visited once a month by the Medical Officer from Hlatikulu.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases are sent to Union institutions at the cost of the Swaziland Administration.

The health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent.

Return of Diseases and Deaths among in-patients at Government Hospitals for the year 1932.

The following figures show the prevalence and mortality arising from the principal groups of diseases. These figures are compiled from the combined Mbabane and Hlatikulu Hospital returns. The diseases mentioned occurred almost entirely amongst the native peasants :—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Total incidence	...	...	...	...	...	428
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The principal diseases were :—

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	119
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	127
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	30
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	30
Infective diseases of skin and cellular tissues						27
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	10
Non-tubercular diseases of bones and joints	...					14

The total deaths from infective diseases were 22, divided as follows :—

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Osteitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gonorrhoeal arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prostatitis	...	...	...	...	...	1

GENERAL SYSTEMIC AND PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

Total incidence ... 490
divided as follows :—

Preventable diseases	...	...	...	...	298
Diseases—non-venereal of the genital organs	...	...	...	...	36
General diseases including tumours	...	...	...	...	36
Puerperal state	...	...	...	...	33
Diseases of the digestive system	...	...	...	...	22
Diseases of the nervous system	...	...	...	...	21
Diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	10
Other general diseases	...	...	...	...	34

The total deaths from general systemic and preventable diseases were 31, divided as follows :—

Preventable diseases	...	...	...	...	18
Diseases of the digestive system	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal state	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the nervous system and organs of sense	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	2
General diseases including tumours	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases—non-venereal—of the genital organs	...	...	...	...	1
Asthenia	...	...	...	...	1
Infant neglect	...	...	...	...	1

The following figures show the number of cases treated at the various centres :—

	<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>
Government Institutions—		
Mbabane Hospital ...	471	10,140
Hlatikulu Hospital ...	247	9,415
Mankaiana Dispensary ...	19	3,665
Mission Institutions—		
Bremersdorp Hospital ...	501	6,681
Mahamba Hospital ...	754	2,734
Endingeni Dispensary ...	9	4,029
Pigg's Peak Dispensary ...	30	2,500
Stegi Dispensary ...	56	1,023
	2,087	40,187

The chief diseases amongst the out-patients were gynecological affections in women, gastro-intestinal complaints, rheumatism, bronchitis, epilepsy, asthma, syphilis, and minor injuries in the adults of both sexes, and whooping-cough, gastro-intestinal affections, and scabies amongst the children. There were many more cases of malaria amongst the out-patients than is usual.

Miscellaneous.

Seven doctors were in practice at the end of the year.

Three dentists are registered for practice in Swaziland but do not reside in the territory.

One chemist was in practice at the end of the year and twenty nurses and midwives.

V.—HOUSING.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

The promulgation of the Urban Areas Regulations in 1930 set a standard for new buildings. No buildings can be erected until the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Advisory Committees of the various townships. The result of this can be seen in the improved standard of the new buildings. There are still many unsightly old buildings, of which some provided for European officials are of a poor type. At Mbabane and Hlatikulu most of the European Police live in wood and iron buildings which are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. In the urban areas sanitary arrangements are good and well controlled.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

In recent years many excellent houses have been built on farms, but the poorer European classes, especially those on small holdings

or squatting on large farms belonging to others, live in abject hovels constructed of turf walls, earthen floors, and thatched roofs. The sanitary arrangements are defective and, in many cases, non-existent.

UNEDUCATED NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

So long as the native lives under native conditions there is no such thing as overcrowding. Most of the natives live in huts of a beehive shape. They consist of a wattle framework covered with thatch, the only opening being a very low door. The earthen floors are hammered and polished and impervious to damp. Each married woman has her own hut and, in a kraal or collection of these huts, there are huts allotted to the youths and unmarried males and others to the unmarried females above the ages of puberty.

A kraal usually consists of the huts of one man, his wives, his unmarried daughters and his sons, both married and unmarried, and the wives and children of married sons. That there is a considerable amount of ventilation is shown by the amount of smoke that can be seen passing through the thatch from the fire within. The huts, however, have the defect of not admitting sunlight, but as they are used only as sleeping places and shelters from the rain, and as every possible minute of the daylight is spent in the open, this is not a very great drawback.

A regrettable change for the worse takes place in cases when the native begins to rise a little in the social scale and to imitate European housing conditions. He then erects a small rectangular building of sun-dried bricks or of wattle-and-daub ; the walls are too low ; the floor is of earth and cannot be kept clean and is damp in wet weather ; the windows are small holes and frequently boarded over. These small buildings are divided into a living room and a sleeping room, both too small, and the inhabitants lie either on the damp earthen floor or on home-made wooden bedsteads under conditions far more liable to harbour biting insects than the polished impervious floor of the grass hut, the sleeping mat, and the blanket of the ordinary native.

Two other points in favour of the grass huts are :—first, when the native for any reason, often the occurrence of an unusual amount of sickness in his kraal, wishes to move, this is a simple matter as he simply constructs new huts in another place ; and second, as there is practically always a small fire in the sleeping huts, there is a certain amount of smoke and this keeps off mosquitoes.

The economic condition of ordinary natives is such that they cannot afford to build proper houses and, until they have attained such a condition and have learned how to build proper houses and live in them properly, they are much better off under their primitive tribal housing conditions. The natives make no effort to erect sanitary conveniences.

EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These are divided into those who prefer to live under European conditions and erect and occupy the same type of dwelling, and those who prefer to live in native areas under the same conditions as native peasants.

EDUCATED NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

For the most part these natives live in the same kind of dwellings as the poorer whites and there are the same defects in the sanitary conditions.

Housing of Wage-earning Population.

EUROPEANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These represent approximately 5 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners, the remainder being natives. The housing of these wage-earners is usually of the same type as that of their masters—rooms with brick, stone, or corrugated iron walls, roofed with corrugated iron or thatch, with wooden, concrete, or earthen floors, and furnished with enough doors and windows to give sufficient air and light. On the whole their quarters are fairly good. Generally there are no bathrooms provided for wage-earners.

EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

The housing for Eurafricans in rural areas is much the same as that for European wage-earners.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

In urban areas the housing is generally of the same type as that described for rural areas. There are regulations in force dealing with sanitation and overcrowding in the case of all inhabitants, but bathroom accommodation is by no means general.

NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

The general rule is that native wage-earners live in huts of the same type as those in use in their home dwellings.

NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

The better educated native wage-earners prefer to live under European conditions and to erect and occupy the same type of house. It is, therefore, likely that the native hut will gradually disappear in urban areas.

OWNERSHIP OF WAGE-EARNERS' QUARTERS.

In practically all cases the quarters are owned by the masters but, in a few cases, the native servants sleep at their own kraals.

ACTION TOWARDS AMELIORATION.

The enforcement of sanitary laws in urban areas, the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example of European missionaries and masters are the only means operating to improve conditions. Until conditions improve in their homes, the Swazi wage-earners are likely to prefer housing conditions at their place of employment which most closely approximate to those at their own kraals. Considerable improvement has taken place amongst the better educated natives in their homes and the effect is noticeable in their demand for better conditions when they take to wage-earning life.

There are no building societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

The conditions generally throughout the year were favourable to stock.

Contagious Diseases.

East Coast Fever.—At the beginning of the year 1932 the country was considered free of this disease and had been so from April, 1930. In February a blood smear that had been sent to Pretoria for examination was returned as shewing East Coast Fever infection.

This smear was from a young calf and from an area that had been free of East Coast Fever for over two years. Another smear taken from the same animal at the same time as the suspected smear gave a “negative” examination. It is very doubtful if this was a case of East Coast Fever. Up to the end of the year no other animal died. A very strict supervision has been kept on the cattle in this area which is about 20 miles north-east of Mbabane; every animal being counted on each dipping day, which is once a week.

Throughout the country a very close watch has been kept for all deaths of cattle. At each dipping tank a native cattle guard who can read and write has been stationed. This guard counts all the cattle at his dipping tank on every dipping day and the numbers of each herd are entered in a register. All discrepancies have to be satisfactorily explained.

Dipping intervals were extended to ten- and fourteen-day intervals throughout the country; this was done with a view to finding out if any unknown centres of infection still existed, which would no doubt have come to light with this long-interval dipping, if they existed. The Principal Veterinary Officer is confident that East Coast Fever infection does not now exist in Swaziland.

The last death from this disease, excluding the suspicious one above-mentioned, occurred in April, 1930.

Anthrax.—Outbreaks of this disease increased to a very great extent, especially in the Southern District where fifteen dipping areas became infected. This wide-spread infection made it necessary to carry out immunization over a large area. One hundred and fifty-five deaths occurred and 56,500 head of cattle were inoculated. Extra men were employed to carry out this work.

Scab.—Five outbreaks among native sheep were reported and two amongst goats. In many areas it is now the custom for native sheep and goats to be dipped regularly in the cattle dipping tanks every time the cattle are dipped. This has been a very useful factor in controlling scab. It is hoped that this custom will become general throughout the country. It is having a good effect on the general condition of the sheep, and the natives are beginning to realize this.

Non-Contagious Diseases.

Red-water and Gall-sickness.—A marked increase in these diseases was noticed in areas where the dipping intervals were extended to a longer time than fourteen days.

Quarter Evil.—This disease was not so prevalent probably due to the regular inoculation that has been carried out for many years in the known infected areas. 2,300 doses of vaccine were issued.

Heartwater.—The incidence of this disease remained about the same as in previous years.

Horse Sickness.—No increase of this disease was noticed and the season generally was a mild one.

Snotziekte.—This disease was prevalent and always in association with wildebeeste. It appears that cattle are the only domesticated animals affected.

Sweating Sickness of Calves.—This disease does not show signs of spreading to new areas.

Dipping tanks.—No new tanks were built during the year and the numbers are as last year.

Ninety-three Government tanks.

Sixteen private tanks under owners control.

Cattle.—The number of cattle in the territory at the end of the year was 346,772 of which 32,333 were owned by Europeans.

Export of cattle.—The following cattle were exported for slaughter during the year :—

Johannesburg Market	...	...	...	4,331
Durban	...	...	...	1,646
Union Cold Storage for Overseas			...	844
Total				6,821

The average price obtained was £5, the market value being about the same as the previous three or four years.

The number of cattle exported, the meat of which is sent oversea, was less owing chiefly to the low prices offered and it being almost entirely limited to animals dressing 500 lb. the prices realized for this class of animal being better in Johannesburg. For animals dressing under 450 lb. only 10s. 6d. per 100 lb. was offered.

Hides.—Approximately 10,000 hides were exported, the prices offered being small.

General.—Overstocking with cattle is becoming more serious year by year but in the areas where water conservation dams have been constructed this has been temporarily relieved.

The preliminaries to a scheme for the improvement of the cattle were started—namely the castration of all bulls. Up to the end of the year 26,500 bulls of all ages had been operated on, one bull to every thirty females being left. In many cases herds were found with 40 to 50 per cent. of bulls. It is hoped to continue this work until all the unnecessary bulls have been eliminated. Only the best bulls, and these are of a poor class, are being left. In time it is hoped to replace these bulls by animals of some better breeds.

Agriculture.

The principal agricultural occupations are cattle breeding and the growing of maize, kaffir corn, tobacco, and cotton.

In the winter the high veld portion of the territory is largely used by sheep graziers who bring in their flocks from the Transvaal where the climate is more severe.

Improved methods in agriculture are becoming more general amongst the European farmers.

Efforts are being made to help the natives to improve their methods in agriculture and, for this purpose, trained native demonstrators have been engaged. These are men who have received training at native agricultural schools in the Union of South Africa and have obtained diplomas in agriculture. A difficulty at present is to obtain men who know the Swazi language. It is hoped to get over this by sending some natives from Swaziland to be trained in the Union and also to train others locally.

Maize.—The principal crop grown by Europeans and natives in the highlands and midlands is maize. The European return of an average of 2·9 muids (bags of 200 lb.) per acre is very low but this may be partly due to the abnormally low rainfall experienced during the growing season. The return per acre for the natives is even lower.

Kaffir corn.—This is the principal crop grown by the natives, especially in the bush veld. It is more resistant to drought than maize. The yield per acre was very low.

Cotton.—The return of this crop was 750,000 lb. of seed cotton, the lowest return for some years; the smallness of the acreage (1,000 acres) was due to the low price of cotton.

Tobacco.—The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, carried on operations during the year during which 341,055 lb. of tobacco valued at £10,850 were exported. The expenditure of the Company amounted to £2,621 11s. 4d. At the 31st December the membership of the Company was 222.

Other crops.—Other crops grown are beans of all kinds, peanuts, and other oil-producing crops.

Fruit.—The export of citrus fruit has been carried out by a few farmers and excellent reports have been received about the quality of the fruit but depressed markets have been disappointing to the growers.

Dairying.—This branch of farming is increasing; 22,197 lb. of butter fat, valued at approximately £740, were exported to the Union during the year.

Native dairying.—There are now five native dairies in the territory which are proving themselves valuable to the natives who supply them. If the dairying branch of farming increases amongst the Europeans, trained natives should have no difficulty in obtaining employment with farmers at a higher wage than the ordinary labourer, and to this end native scholars are given some training in dairying.

Vegetable gardening is also being taught at all schools in the territory.

The Inspector of Education has arranged that at five native schools all scholars who have passed Standard IV, and who desire it, can take a course in agriculture for a period of two years in Standards V and VI under a native demonstrator. At the end of that period a native who desires to do so will be given a further special course of two years, when he should be able to do the work of an agricultural demonstrator. This will assist the natives by giving them a knowledge of elementary agriculture which they can apply to their own fields when they leave school. It will also give the better trained native an opportunity of another field of employment as a demonstrator.

Cultivation by Persons of Non-European descent.

The only inhabitants falling within this category are the natives. In about half the area the cultivation is by hand with hoes made specially for native use, and is carried out principally by married women. In the other half, ploughs drawn by oxen are used. Harrows and cultivators are seldom used. The food-stuffs grown by natives are only about one-fifth of their requirements, the

remaining four-fifths being supplied by European farmers, and by traders who import grain from the Union. In the areas most favourable to the cultivation of grain the natives often sell grain but are not infrequently found buying it back later on in the season at enhanced prices.

Number of persons of non-European descent cultivating for themselves ; or in association with, or employed by, non-Europeans.

With the exception of approximately 3,000 natives who are employed by Europeans in agriculture, the majority cultivate for themselves. Approximately 250 are in the employment of Eurafricans. Usually these natives work as servants receiving wages in money together with food and quarters.

The progress which has been made, and the comparative influence of instruction and of employment with Europeans.

There are approximately 150 natives who are really progressive farmers and whose methods compare favourably with those of Europeans. These include the tobacco growers, some cotton growers, and a few grain farmers. Ploughs are replacing hand labour to an increasing extent every year and the methods of planting, cultivation, and use of fertilizers are showing steady improvement. Most of the progress is due to their employment by and association with Europeans.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, road-making, and domestic purposes. There was no recruiting for labour for estates or mines in the territory. The tin mines at Mbabane and the asbestos mine near Pigg's Peak employed about 450 natives. These mines are situated in a healthy part and there is no underground work. The other employers of native labour are the ranches, the cotton plantations, the European farmers, and the Administration. The labourers are housed in grass huts of the type described in Chapter V.

Farmers' Associations.

There are three of these Associations in the territory, the Swaziland Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Bremersdorp ; the Stegi Farmers' Association ; and the Southern Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Hlatikulu.

These Associations have been in existence for many years and are the avenues through which all matters dealing with farming and stock-raising are communicated to the Government. Agricultural Shows have been held annually for a number of years at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu.

Exhibits at these shows for the past three years are as follows :—

Bremersdorp. Hlatikulu.

1930	...	...	...	...	537	721
1931	...	...	...	...	578	927
1932	...	...	...	...	No Shows held.	

Owing to the depression in agriculture no shows were held during 1932.

Crops.

The following is a summary of agricultural products raised by Europeans and natives during the year :—

By Europeans.

		<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Amount harvested.</i>	<i>Approximate return per acre.</i>
Maize	...	10,173	29,770 muids of 200 lb. or 5,954,000 lb.	2·9 muids.
Cotton	...	996	748,000 lb. seed cotton	751 lb.
Tobacco	...	511	521,108 lb.	1,019 lb.
Kaffir Corn	...	845	3,643 muids of 200 lb. or 728,600 lb.	4·3 muids.
Beans	...	378	835 bags of 200 lb.	442 lb.
Peanuts	...	350	2,151 bags of 70 lb. each or 150,600 lb.	6·1 bags.
Sweet potatoes	...	120	710 bags of 120 lb.	6 bags.
Potatoes	...	27	455 bags of 150 lb.	17 bags.
Pumpkins...	...	41	100,800 lb.	2,458 lb.

By Natives.

Maize	...	30,255	30,906 muids of 200 lb. or 6,181,250 lb.	1 muid.
Tobacco	...	133	75,256 lb.	566 lb.
Kaffir Corn	...	46,546	41,041 muids of 200 lb. or 8,208,150 lb.	·9 muid.
Beans	...	1,156	1,117 bags of 200 lb.	107 lb.
Peanuts	...	641	2,220 bags of 70 lb.	3·4 bags.
Sweet potatoes	...	419	1,458 bags of 120 lb.	3·4 bags.
Potatoes	...	33	200 bags of 150 lb.	6 bags.
Pumpkins...	...	1,896	595,300 lb.	314 lb.

PASTORAL PRODUCTS.

		<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Milk	...	2,800 gallons	252
Butter	...	13,233 lb.	737
Eggs	...	3,039 dozen	131
Bacon	...	3,780 lb.	236
Beef	...	912,000 lb.	3,420

These are consumed locally. No reliable estimate can be given at present of the pastoral products of the natives.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended on the 31st December, 1932 :—

		<i>Slaughter Cattle.</i>				
		1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
lb.	...	3,639,600	5,500,000	4,373,700	5,181,600	5,338,800
£	...	54,594	85,000	50,763	33,322	23,728
		<i>Tobacco.</i>				
lb.	...	1,283,250	1,068,400	578,330	298,413	341,055
£	...	37,428	35,613	14,397	9,082	10,850
		<i>Cotton (Seed).</i>				
lb.	...	850,814	2,618,913	3,224,182	1,532,132	750,000
£	...	13,785	37,961	26,868	9,578	3,125
		<i>Hides.</i>				
lb.	...	368,400	434,840	208,140	143,600	60,750
£	...	13,047	7,250	3,469	1,589	633
		<i>Skins.</i>				
lb.	...	—	—	—	5,590	—
£	...	—	—	—	144	—
		<i>Wattle Bark.</i>				
lb.	...	1,239,000	—	2,274,500	9,000	56,000
£	...	4,920	—	9,108	37	28
		<i>Wool.</i>				
lb.	...	9,600	3,600	27,091	72,134	30,000
£	...	400	150	909	1,636	490
		<i>Butter.</i>				
lb.	...	8,400	—	1,748	794	1,705
£	...	420	—	130	52	855
		<i>Butter Fat.</i>				
lb.	...	1,800	4,400	33,870	21,670	22,197
£	...	90	220	675	843	740
		<i>Bullion.</i>				
Value ...		£1,475	382	Nil.	Nil.	£1,542
		<i>Metallic Tin.</i>				
lb.	...	416,438	415,693	360,692	171,481	187,980
£	...	39,706	38,692	23,414	8,875	11,497

All the above products with the exception of cotton and metallic tin, were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and the tin to the Straits Settlements. Wool is shorn from sheep brought into the territory for winter grazing by farmers living in the Union. The only produce exported by the natives is tobacco and, at present, a small quantity of butter-fat.

Seventy-five per cent. of the hides are sold by natives to European traders who export them.

The production, in the case of agriculture and live stock, is by individual agriculturists except in the case of cotton. The tin is won by companies from alluvial workings in the vicinity of Mbabane.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
£12,802	£13,320	£14,218

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, are as follows :—

1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
£1,385	£1,164	£1,039

The sum of £242 was collected in respect of a temporary special duty on imported maize and maize products. The duty was withdrawn with effect from the 17th June, 1932.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under Chapter VI above.

Cotton is exported to the United Kingdom, tin through the Union to the Straits Settlements, and all other commodities to the Union of South Africa.

The volume of trade was reasonably good during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained a fair price for their maize. The prices of food-stuffs were not excessive.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans employed on Government Motor Services.

There are no railways in the territory but the Road Motor Service of the Union Government and of the Portuguese East African Administration continue to operate in Swaziland over certain routes. The average rates of wages in these services were, drivers £22 per month and assistant drivers £14 per month. The average cost

of living for a single man was £10 per month, and for a married man with one young child £16 per month made up as follows :—

	£	
Rent	42	per annum.
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	90	do.
Clothing, boots, etc. ...	46	do.
Poll Tax	2	do.
Wages of servants ...	12	do.

This does not include the cost of education. The average hours of work were 60 per week. In some cases quarters were provided at a rental of £3 10s. per month. No natives were employed in these services.

Europeans employed on Public Works.

Road overseers employed by the Administration receive wages varying from £16 to £21 per month, depending on their length of service and general efficiency. These men are not on the pensionable staff. Some own farms. The figures of cost of living shown above are applicable in their cases. The hours of work are approximately 54 per week.

Natives employed on Public Works.

The Administration employs one full-time carpenter and one part-time mason. Their rate of wages was £7 per month. There were four motor drivers employed at £4 per month each. The average native labourer was paid £1 10s. per month. The motor drivers and labourers receive in addition quarters and food. The average hours of work were approximately 54 per week.

Europeans employed in other works.

Stock Inspectors employed by the Administration receive salaries at the rate of £20 per month rising by annual increments of £15 to £30 per month.

Europeans employed in building.

These were paid at the rate of 15s. to £1 *per diem*. The average hours of work were 48 per week.

Europeans employed on mines.

European mine managers were paid at the rate of £35 per month. Quarters were provided. European mine overseers were paid at the rate of £30 per month. Quarters were not provided. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £20 per month, and in the case of a single man approximately £12 per month. European miners and prospectors were paid at the rate of £25 per month, without quarters. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £14 per month and in the case of single men approximately £10 per month. The average hours of work were approximately 50 per week.

Natives employed on mines.

Natives in charge of labourers employed on the mines were paid at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 2s. *per diem*. Native labourers on mines were paid at the rate of 8d. to 1s. *per diem* depending on their age and efficiency. In all cases they received quarters and 6d. *per diem* for food.

Natives employed on other works.

The average rates of wages per annum of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Swaziland Police were :—Sergeants £72 to £84 ; Corporals £60 to £72 ; Constables £36 to £54 according to length of service. In addition, quarters are provided. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

The native cattle guards in charge of Government dipping tanks received average wages of £30 to £39 per annum according to length of service. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

Europeans employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of Europeans employed in agriculture vary from £5 to £10 per month with a share in the crops, estimated to be of the value of £40 to £80 per annum. Others are provided with food and quarters. In other cases farm managers were paid at the rate of £20 to £25 per month and quarters. The average hours of work were 60 per week and the average cost of living for a single man was £10, and for a married man £14, per month.

Natives employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of native labourers varied from 15s. to £2 per month, depending on their age and efficiency, the higher paid being plowmen, wagon drivers, and natives experienced in farming work. The average hours of labour were 60 per week.

Natives employed in domestic service.

Natives in domestic service were paid wages varying from 10s. per month to £3 10s. according to age and experience. Household servants, waiters, etc., received from 10s. to 30s., grooms 15s. to £1, cooks £2 to £3 10s. In addition food and quarters are supplied. The average hours of service were 60 per week.

The staple food-stuffs of the native labourers in Government and other employment are $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of maize meal *per diem* or about 75 lb. per month, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat per week or about 6 lb. per month. The average cost of meal throughout the year was 14s. per 183 lb. and of meat $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The average cost of living was 8s. per month. The average cost of living of educated natives was approximately £2 per head per month.

The average cost of living for officials was approximately as follows :—

- (1) Bachelors (Juniors) £12 to £13 per month.
- (2) Married couple with two young children ... £25 per month.
- (3) Married couple with three young children... £28 per month.
- (4) Married couple with four young children ... £32 per month.

This does not include the cost of education which, in the case of officials living at a distance from Headquarters, is approximately £60 per annum per child.

In the last mentioned case the cost of living per annum was as follows :—

	£
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	200
Footwear	24
Clothing	74
Light	24
Poll Tax	2
Wages of servants	52
Sundries	8

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

<i>Financial Year.</i>	<i>Amount spent from general revenue on native mission Schools.</i>	<i>Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission Schools.</i>	<i>Total spent on Education generally.</i>		
			<i>From General Revenue.</i>	<i>From Swazi National Fund.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1927-28 ...	Nil.	1,350	6,943	2,352	9,296
1928-29 ...	900	1,400	8,505	2,554	11,059
1929-30 ...	1,000	1,300	9,030	3,039	12,069
1930-31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931-32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,956

European Education.

There are ten Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant of £1,305 from the Government. This school is controlled by a Council on which the Administration is represented by two nominees. The school is inspected every year by the Inspector of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary Matriculation Examination of the University of South Africa.

Afrikaans is taught by a qualified teacher and music is taught by a mistress possessed of the L.R.A.M. degree.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are being prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, England.

This school has in being courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the ten Government schools for European children during the last three years was as follows :—

1930	...	...	...	...	435
1931	...	...	...	...	400
1932	...	...	...	...	309

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1932 was 110, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp, was 22. The average attendance of European scholars at all schools was therefore 441.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate Examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the High School Entrance Examination (Standard V) are also held annually.

Eighteen entered from Government schools and ten passed the School Leaving Certificate, while fifty-six entered from Government schools for the High School Entrance Examination and thirty-four passed. The staffing of the Government schools shows some improvement in regard to the professional qualifications required for teachers. Five of the teachers possess proper professional qualifications. The school buildings have been repaired and improved. The schools have all been visited by a medical officer.

During the year a considerable amount of progress was made in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

A very good library has been built up at the Goedgegun School. The Inspector of Education states that the general standard of work in the European schools has distinctly advanced.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence one institution for Eurafrian children which is aided by the Administration. The institution at Holy Rood which was previously aided by the Government was closed during the month of July. The average attendance at these institutions for the last three years was as follows :—

1930	...	...	...	...	125
1931	...	...	...	...	50
1932	...	...	...	...	55

They received £362 10s. 0d. as grants-in-aid. At the Florence Mission, the pupils are taught by a qualified European lady teacher and a qualified Eurafrican woman. In addition, the missionary in charge teaches the boys woodwork and building. Besides these there are Eurafrican children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives and 85 native Mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools, who does valuable work in his visits of supervision made at all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials met once during the year.

Many of the Mission Societies receive help from overseas and the curtailment of such help has had its effects on educational activities.

General Welfare Work.

One subsidiary training course for native teachers was held at Bremersdorp during May. It was well attended and lecturers were recruited from the official and non-official communities. Lectures were given in community work, the teaching of the ordinary school subjects, the aims and objects of native education, agricultural work, craft work, hygiene, and other kindred subjects. They proved to be of great value to the teachers and have resulted in improved methods of teaching at the schools.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and include Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up and include Standard IV and the head teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) of the Natal Province, and possession of that certificate admits them to Colleges and Institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The average attendance during the year at the eighty-five native Mission schools and the three Government schools for natives was 4,653 children.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has accomplished much good so far as the employment of better qualified teachers is concerned. The results are to be seen in greatly improved school

work. There is now no native teacher at work in controlled schools with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV. There are also teaching at the native schools eight full-time European teachers and two who give part-time service.

There are about 120 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 2,555 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the Mission schools.

At the Swazi National School at Matapa good progress has been made in the building up of this Government institution. There have been approximately 50 pupils in attendance throughout the year from various parts of Swaziland. The work includes :—

(1) Academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers ;

(2) Part training in agricultural methods.

It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year two official examinations, covering, amongst other subjects, art and craftwork, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The second examination is held at the end of Standard VI year and is the same examination as that held by the Department of Education, Natal.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each examination held in December, 1932, and the number of passes obtained :—

			<i>Entries.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>
Standard IV Examination	...	...	109	93
Standard V Examination	...	...	66	53
Standard VI Examination				
(School Leaving Certificate)	...	...	46	24

Welfare Institutions.

The principal at St. Mark's, the Reverend C. C. Tugman, B.A., has worked indefatigably for a number of years to encourage the presentation of good drama in Mbabane, and Swaziland generally, and the construction of an open air theatre at Mbabane amidst ideal surroundings, is under consideration. At this theatre it is intended to act some of Shakespeare's plays, and under certain conditions it will be possible for other bands of players to use the facilities afforded.

At Mbabane and Bremersdorp there are amateur dramatic societies which are in a flourishing state, and from time to time entertainments are given which receive strong support from the public.

Generally, at the end of the school year, breaking up entertainments are held at the European schools at which simple and suitable plays are staged, or at which the children give of their best in connexion with singing, recitation, and dancing. Somewhat similar entertainments are given at a number of native schools.

A sports club for natives has been started at Mbabane and has organized an association football league for competition for a cup presented by the Resident Commissioner. The question of the introduction of the Pathfinder and Wayfarer movements is also being considered.

Shortly after his arrival in Swaziland, the Resident Commissioner took action which has led to the erection of an excellent hall for the use of the natives living in and about Mbabane. This hall has been in full use throughout the year, and is used by the natives for lectures, meetings, concerts, debates, and general entertainments. Close to the hall there is a tennis court, on which tennis is played almost daily.

In southern Swaziland, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement has been started, and there are good troops established at Goedgegun, at Schurwekop, and at Mooihoek. It is to be hoped that this work will receive every encouragement, as its good effect on the children is already noticeable.

Singing is being encouraged amongst the natives and numerous choirs have been established throughout the territory.

Throughout Swaziland, the Europeans have well organized football and cricket clubs, and there are the usual tennis, gymkhana, and golf clubs, etc.

There is no provision made by means of insurance in the event of accident, sickness, and old age, but the question is being discussed as to whether it may not be possible to provide by some form of insurance for the old age of teachers who are not on the permanent staff, but who have given long service in aided and Government schools.

There are no orphanages in the territory.

Native welfare work is only in its early stage in Swaziland, but the future is bright with promise. Everywhere there are signs of development, and there are many schemes afoot, such as the institution of libraries, thrift clubs, a Native Welfare Association, etc.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollél, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit, and Komatipoort respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The Motor Transport Services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Bremersdorp.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled, in tons.	Cream conveyed in gallons.
	European.	Native.		
1928 ...	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929 ...	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930 ...	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931 ...	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932 ...	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556

Area with depot at Hlatikulu.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled, in tons.	Cream conveyed in gallons.
	European.	Native.		
1928 ...	839	2,958	391	—
1929 ...	1,361	7,664	1,055	—
1930 ...	1,815	11,664	1,559	—
1931 ...	1,938	9,093	1,307	—
1932 ...	1,323	9,648	1,404	7,138

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Goba.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled, in tons.
	European.	Native.	
1930 (11 months)	...	185	243
1931 ...	...	214	1,556
1932 ...	...	173	4,268

The charges made by both motor transport services are the same, namely :—

Passenger fares 3d. per mile for Europeans and 1½d. per mile for natives.

Charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at the 31st December, 1932 :—

		<i>British makes.</i>	<i>Other makes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Private cars		28	213	241
Commercial vehicles		20	27	47
Motor cycles		54	21	75
				363

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue, as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 298 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices, except Mankaiana, with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available between both Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria, and other centres.

In south Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephone trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

A telephone line from Piet Retief to the Mankaiana district is terminated at an agency some two and a-half miles inside the Swaziland border.

The question of continuing the latter line to the Mankaiana district offices, and of erecting lines between Mankaiana and Mbabane, also between Stegi and Goba on the Portuguese border, is still under consideration.

The cost of running the postal service with the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
		£	£
1923-24	...	3,237	2,729
1924-25	...	3,384	3,176
1925-26	...	3,215	3,359
1926-27	...	3,354	3,213
1927-28	...	3,151	3,379
1928-29	...	3,332	3,842
1929-30	...	3,815	4,144
1930-31	...	3,986	4,193
1931-32	...	4,891	4,932
1932-33	...	4,764	7,284

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the revenue derived from the postal service continues to exceed the cost of maintenance.

There are no wireless stations in the territory but licences have been issued to thirty holders of wireless receiving sets.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two Banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with one branch and one agency.

Changes in connexion with currency in Swaziland were effected during the year by Order in Council of the 17th December, 1931, and High Commissioner's Proclamations Nos. 45, 55, and 59 of 1932. Proclamation 45 of 1932 regulated the introduction of silver coin (other than that of the Union of South Africa) into the territory. Proclamation 55 of 1932, provided for the withdrawal from circulation of United Kingdom silver coin as from the 15th January, 1933, when it would cease to be legal tender. Proclamation 59 of 1932, provides a penalty for making monetary payments to natives except in the legal currency of the territory.

Under the Swaziland (Coinage) Order, 1911, as amended by the Swaziland (Coinage) Order of 1920, all British coins which are, for the time being, legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all coins of the late South African Republic which are of equivalent value to the British coins, are current in the territory and are legal tender ; in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount ; in the case of silver coins, for the payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings ; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The Coinage Orders of 1911 and 1920 were amended by the Swaziland (Coinage) Order, 1931, which gives the High Commissioner the power by Proclamation to make provision for the regulation of currency in the Protectorate and for all matters connected therewith, including the power of amending or repealing wholly or in part the provisions of the Orders of 1911 and 1920.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1933, was £13,343, and the amount on current account amounted to £25,061. At the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, the amounts were £4,219 and £2,381 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £7,140 and £470 respectively. The only notes in circulation are those of the South African Reserve Bank, and these were made legal tender in the territory by Proclamation No. 55 of 1932.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provision of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, dealt with in Chapter XV. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Hlatikulu district, is a limited liability company

registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed.

The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
		1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or Land	...	1 morgen = 600 square roods.
measure.		1 square rood = 144 square feet.
		1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
		1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
		1,000 yards = 914 metres.
		1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
		1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
		1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

As a result of the rainfall this year being much below the average, very few washaways occurred on the roads and it was, therefore, possible to undertake a considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers.

Buildings.

The necessity for the strictest economy limited the construction programme to a few minor buildings.

Water-Supplies.

During the year fifteen dams for the conservation of water were constructed on various native areas in the low or bush veldt. Fourteen have earthwork embankments and one has a reinforced concrete wall. The storage capacity of these dams is estimated to be 16,000,000 gallons.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, and an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu.

A European overseer with six natives is in charge of the large pont on the Usutu River. Two natives operate the small pont on the Komati River on the road between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, and there is a native boatman in charge of a boat on the Komati at Balegane.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute", was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

SPECIAL COURT OF SWAZILAND.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence. This Court has the power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court of Justice in Swaziland. Reviews of criminal cases when the Court is not in session are dealt with by the President of the Court, or if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner, or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. The Crown Prosecutor, who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court, was appointed under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

COURTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners were established under Section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European; but Assistant Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the cases last mentioned and in other serious cases, the Assistant Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, Assistant Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts and three Deputy Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Deputy Assistant Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as Assistant Commissioners. During the year two Second- and two Third-Grade Magistrates were appointed who exercised limited jurisdiction in criminal cases.

NATIVE COURTS.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner, whose decision is final. One appeal was heard by the Resident Commissioner during 1932.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
At sessions of Special Court ...	2	2	5	3
Before Judge in Chambers ...	19	28	45	32

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

European : 1 Inspector, 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native : 135 non-commissioned officers and men.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu, and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated iron roofs and concrete floors.

The Stegi prison is being rebuilt but has not yet been completed. There are still two wood and iron cells which will be replaced by more suitable ones as soon as possible.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a medical officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space.

There are five large cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building, and road making.

Ministers of the various Mission Societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During the year one juvenile offender was convicted in the Special Court of Swaziland, and eighty-three in Courts of Assistant Commissioners, for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	...	...	...	4
Malicious injury to property	...	...	...	2
Stock theft	...	...	...	37
Theft	...	...	...	27
Assault	...	...	...	7
Other offences	...	...	...	5
				—
				83
				—

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent, and undoubtedly better than that of similar people living outside prison.

Payment of Fines by Instalments.

Provision is made in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, of the Transvaal, as in force in Swaziland, and in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911 for the payment of fines by instalments.

Modes of dealing with Convicted Persons.

Any person who has been convicted on two or more separate occasions of certain serious crimes such as rape, robbery, house-breaking, etc., shall if he is thereafter convicted before the Special Court of Swaziland of any of those offences, be liable to be declared by the Court an habitual criminal, such declaration being subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner.

An habitual criminal is detained with hard labour during the High Commissioner's pleasure and is not released until the High Commissioner considers that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will in future abstain from crime, or that he is no longer capable of engaging in crime, or that for any other reason it is desirable to release him.

Probation System.

The High Commissioner may release on probation, for any period, an habitual criminal, and impose conditions as to supervision or otherwise. If a person so released on probation fails to observe any condition of his release he may be arrested and re-committed to prison. If a person so released on probation completes the period thereof without breaking any condition of his release he shall no longer be deemed an habitual criminal. The Resident Commissioner is required to furnish to the High Commissioner at least once a year, a written report containing detailed particulars relative to the history, conduct, and industry of every convict detained in Swaziland who has completed two years of his sentence. Upon receipt of the report the High Commissioner may, if the same be favourable in regard to any such convict, release him on probation or remit the remainder of his sentence.

Suspended Sentences.

Any Court in Swaziland before which a person may be convicted and sentenced for the first time for an offence against property or against the person (other than murder, or rape, or assault with intent to commit those offences, or indecent assault) may suspend the operation of the sentence for such reasonable time as will allow such person to compensate the person to whom damage or injury has been caused by the offence.

The Court shall proceed forthwith to determine the amount of compensation, and, if the condition upon which the sentence was suspended be fulfilled, the offender shall be deemed to have received a free pardon for the offence. If the condition be not fulfilled the offender may be arrested and committed to prison and undergo the sentence. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence, not punishable with death, the Court before which he is convicted may order the operation of the sentence to be suspended on conditions to be mentioned in the order. A failure to observe any condition of his release renders him liable to be committed to prison to undergo the sentence passed upon him. The above provisions are contained in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911.

Remission of Sentences.

Under the Gaol Regulations in force in Swaziland, any first offender, of good conduct, with a sentence of not less than eighteen months is permitted to petition for a mitigation of one-fifth of his sentence.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 4,181 persons were proceeded against in Courts of Assistant Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	55
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	577
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	619
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	2,930

Of these 4,070 were males and 111 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3,862 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	...	...	...	...	2,094
Whipping	...	...	...	...	82
Fine	...	...	...	...	1,121
Bound over or cautioned and discharged	...	...	...	...	565

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Seventy-five persons were committed by Assistant Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these thirty-seven were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, thirty-two remitted for trial before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, and the Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute six. Of the thirty-seven who

were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, eight were discharged and the remaining twenty-nine convicted :—

Murder	3
Culpable homicide	17
Attempted murder	1
Rape	7
Unnatural crime	—
Other offences against the person	1
Offences against property	5
Other crimes	3

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes, and offences for the last four years :—

<i>The number of summary convictions in Courts of Assistant Commissioners.</i>				1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	5	9	14	—
Offences against the person	...	...	...	349	323	468	520
Malicious injury to property	...	...	...	17	31	21	47
Other offences against property	...	...	...	258	258	309	483
Other crimes	...	...	...	263	461	415	418
Offences against master and servant laws				174	111	86	120
Offences against revenue laws, etc. ...	...	...	...	1,613	1,780	1,582	1,974
Miscellaneous minor offences	...	...	...	278	226	289	300
Totals				2,957	3,199	3,184	3,862

<i>Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).</i>							
Murder	...	...	...	7	—	3	3
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	6	4	8	13
Attempted murder	...	...	...	3	—	1	—
Rape	...	...	...	2	1	6	3
Unnatural crime	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	3	3	6	3
Offences against property	...	...	...	1	2	3	5
Other crimes	...	...	...	2	1	3	2
Totals				24	11	30	29

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of (a) the following Orders in Council :—

26th October, 1931.—Extending the provisions of certain sections of the Companies Act 1929 to Swaziland.

17th December, 1931.—Giving power to the High Commissioner to make provision by Proclamation for the regulation of currency in the territory.

(b) the following Proclamations :—

(1) No. 1 of 1932.—Providing for the preservation of certain species of game for a period of three years.

(2) No. 4 of 1932.—Providing for the levying of a special customs duty or primage and amending the Customs Tariff and Excise Duties Amendment Proclamation 1925.

(3) No. 9 of 1932.—Amending the pensions laws in force in the territory.

(4) No. 13 of 1932.—Regulating the taking of fish by means of nets.

(5) No. 17 of 1932.—This Proclamation consolidates and amends the law relating to pounds.

(6) No. 23 of 1932.—Providing for the appointment of Second- and Third-Grade Magistrates with a limited criminal jurisdiction.

(7) No. 45 of 1932.—Regulating the introduction of silver coin other than that of the Union of South Africa, into Swaziland.

(8) No. 51 of 1932.—Providing for the recognition in Swaziland of Trustees and Liquidators appointed in other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

(9) No. 55 of 1932.—This Proclamation provides for the withdrawal from circulation in the territory of silver coins of the United Kingdom and makes notes of the South African Reserve Bank legal tender.

(10) No. 59 of 1932.—Providing a penalty for making monetary payments to natives except in the legal currency of the territory.

(c) the following High Commissioner's Notices :—

(a) No. 54 of 1932.—Amending the Public Service Regulations.

(b) No. 64 of 1932.—Regulations under the Pound Proclamation No. 17 of 1932.

(c) No. 97 of 1932.—Regulations for the award of Swaziland Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

(d) No. 100 of 1932.—Regulations for the award of Swaziland Police Meritorious Service Medals and Distinguished Conduct Medals.

(e) No. 113 of 1932.—Withdrawing duty on the importation of maize, etc.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1933, amounted to £84,931 which is £24 more than the revenue for the preceding year, and £6,711 less than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £111,556 which is £1,513 less than the expenditure for the preceding year, and £8,083 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

		<i>Revenue.</i>				
		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	...	91,767	102,923	86,700	82,730	83,302
Extraordinary	...	4,592	8,168	2,913	2,177	1,629

		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	...	104,088	109,647	114,280	113,069	111,556
Extraordinary	...	27,943	9,576	2,259	—	—

The reduction in the revenue for 1931-32 and 1932-33 compared with previous years is due mainly to the falling off in the proceeds of native tax, dog tax, and income-tax.

Grants-in-aid of ordinary and capital expenditure amounting to £27,900 were received during the year from the Imperial Government.

Income-tax.

The receipts from normal income-tax and super-tax amounted to £1,396.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

Mining	...	...	...	...	15 per cent.
Trading and farming	...	...	...	...	40 do.
Civil Servants	...	...	...	...	31 do.
Professions	...	...	...	...	14 do.

Colonial Development Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £1,850 was incurred during the year under this head. This sum was expended upon the remainder of the works authorized in 1931-2, the construction of dams for the conservation of water. Loans and grants amounting to £1,858 were received.

Loans to Settlers.

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended, seventeen applications for loans amounting to £6,180 were received during the year. The sum of £4,380 was issued to eleven borrowers. The loans varied in amounts from £70 to £500 and were for the purpose of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

Swazi National Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £3,782 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of natives. This sum includes £2,002 which was spent out of the fund on native education.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000, consisting of :—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1933, was £14,610.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets.

On 31st March, 1933, liabilities exceeded assets by £74,304 inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, a decrease of £1,282 during the year. There are no assets specially ear-marked, except the Sinking Fund referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected in 1932–3 are as follows :—

	£
Native tax	35,225
Customs and Excise	15,499
Licences	6,000
Income-tax	1,396
Dog tax	2,655
European poll tax	1,722

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum of £4 10s. The Assistant Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various tax camps selected for the convenience of the natives.

Customs and Excise.—See Chapter VII.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour, recruiting, hotel, and banking licences.

The following were the annual charges made for these licences :—

General dealers ...	£10
Agents for foreign firms	£10
(Commercial Travellers, etc.).	
Motor cars	£2 plus 1s. for each unit of horse-power and 2s. for each 100 pounds weight.

8. Broker's Note :
 Varying according to amount of con-
 sideration 1d. to 1s.
9. Certificate by any person in a public or
 official capacity 1s.
10. Company Capital Duty :
 Five shillings per cent. on amount of
 nominal capital.
11. Customs documents :
 On each original bill or document of
 entry, etc. 6d.
12. Duplicate original of any stamped
 instrument 1s.
13. Lease or Agreement of Lease :
 Varying according to monthly rental ... 6d. to £1.
 If the lease be for a definite period of
 one year or longer, duty varies
 according to period of lease 5s. to 15s.
 Cession or Assignment of Lease 5s.
14. Marketable Security :
 (a) If transferable only by registration
 for every £10 or part thereof ... 6d.
 (b) If made out to bearer or in any
 manner so as to be transferable by
 delivery only—for every £10 or part
 thereof 2s.
15. Notarial Act or Instrument 2s.
16. Partnership : Agreement of Partnership ... £1.
17. Power of Attorney or any instrument of
 like kind :
 (1) Proxy to vote at any specified
 meeting or adjournment thereof ... 1d.
 (2) Any special power or substitution
 under any power of attorney ... 1s.
 (3) To act generally for the grantor ... 5s.
 (4) Of any kind not comprised in the
 foregoing 1s.
18. Receipt—
 (a) £1 or upwards but not exceeding £5 1d.
 (b) Exceeding £5 2d.
 If given in respect of any fixed deposit
 made with any bank, for every £100
 (or part thereof) and for every period
 of twelve months (or part thereof) ... 6d.

19. Security or Suretyship :

(1) Varying according to sum...	...	1d. to 1s.
(2) Where no amount is stated	...	2s. 6d.
(3) Not comprised in the foregoing	...	2s. 6d.

20. Transfer Deed :

Relating to immovable property—for every £10 or part thereof	...	...	6d.
---	-----	-----	-----

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun, and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential and trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken.

No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane but on a small scale owing to the low price of the metal.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown mineral areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

During the year a Crown mineral area in northern Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining and a certain amount of sporadic activity took place there.

The general depression of the mining industries has continued to have a deterrent effect on all mining and prospecting.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of Patents and Trade Marks registered during the past four years :—

<i>Patents.</i>				<i>Trade Marks.</i>			
1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
5	—	—	1	56	33	39	6

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last four years :—

1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
—	2	3	2

Deferred Pay.

The following table shows the sums paid out in the territory during the last four years, to native labourers engaged on the deferred pay system, on their return from the gold mines in the Union, viz. :—

1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
£7,774	£8,251	£9,816	£7,635

Passes.

During the same period the number of passes issued to recruited labourers and to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms, was as follows, viz. :—

			1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Recruited labourers	...	...	4,630	5,465	5,954	4,205
Others	...	...	7,785	8,593	5,458	5,453
			12,415	14,058	11,412	9,658

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Report on Financial and Economic Situation in Swaziland, 1932 (Cmd. 4114).	H.M. Stationery Office.	2s. 6d.

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Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121.	9d. (10d.).
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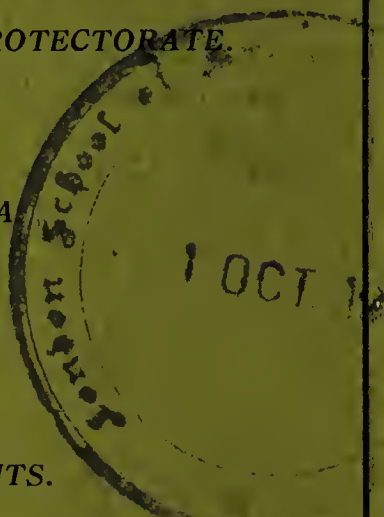
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